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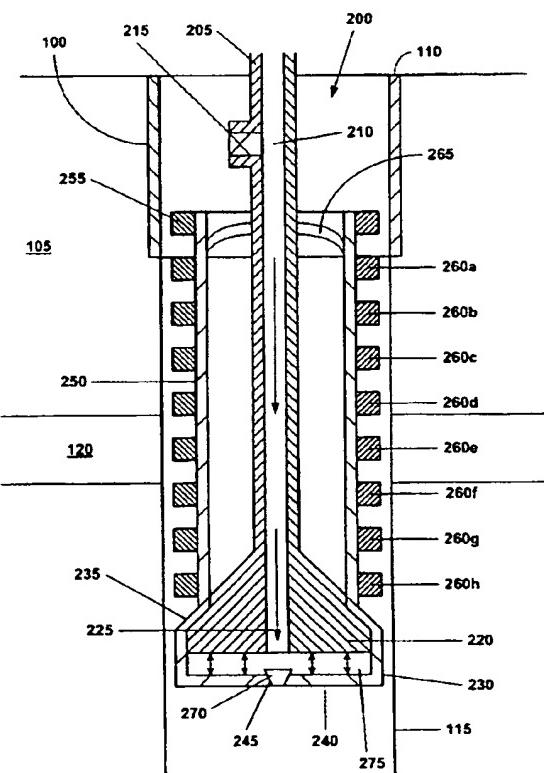
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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **ENVIRONMENTAL GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY [US/US]**; 16200 A. Park Row, Houston, TX 77084 (US).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **COOK, Robert, Lane** [US/US]; 934 Caswell Court, Katy, TX 77450 (US).
- RING, Lev [RU/US]; 14126 Heatherhill Place, Houston, TX 77077, (US).
- (74) Agents: **MATTINGLY, Todd et al.**; Haynes and Boone, LLP, 1000 Louisiana, Suite 4300, Houston, TX 77002 (US).
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: LINER HANGER WITH STANDOFFS



(57) Abstract: An apparatus and method for forming or repairing a wellbore casing (110) by radially expanding a tubular liner (250) having standoffs (260a-h).

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LINER HANGER WITH STANDOFFS
Cross Reference To Related Applications

This application claims the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/221,645, attorney docket number 25791.46, filed on 7/28/2000, the disclosure of which is
5 incorporated herein by reference.

This application is related to the following co-pending applications:
(1) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/440,338, attorney docket number 25791.9.02, filed on 11/15/1999, which claimed benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/108,558, attorney
10 docket number 25791.9, filed on 11/16/1998, (2) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/454,139, attorney docket number 25791.3.02, filed on 12/3/1999, which claimed benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/111,293, filed on 12/7/1998, (3) U.S. patent application serial number 09/502,350, attorney docket number
15 25791.8.02, filed on 2/10/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/119,611, attorney docket number 25791.8, filed on 2/11/1999, (4) U.S. patent application serial number 09/510,913, attorney docket number 25791.7.02, filed on 2/23/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional
20 patent application serial number 60/121,702, attorney docket number 25791.7, filed on 2/25/1999, (5) U.S. patent application serial number 09/511,941, attorney docket number 25791.16.02, filed on 2/24/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application number 60/121,907, attorney docket number 25791.16, filed on
25 2/26/1999, (6) U.S. patent application serial number 09/523,460, attorney docket number 25791.11.02, filed on 3/10/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/124,042, attorney docket number 25791.11, filed on 3/11/1999, (7) U.S. patent application serial number 09/559,122, attorney docket number
30 25791.23.02, filed on 4/26/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/131,106,

attorney docket number 25791.23, filed on 4/26/1999, (8) U.S. patent application serial number _____, attorney docket number 25791.17.02, filed on _____, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/137,998,

5 attorney docket number 25791.17, filed on 6/7/1999, (9) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/143,039, attorney docket number 25791.26, filed on 7/9/1999, (10) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/146,203, attorney docket number 25791.25, filed on 7/29/1999, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference; (11) U.S.

10 provisional patent application serial number 60/183,546, attorney docket number 25791.10, filed on 2/18/2000; (12) U.S. patent application serial number 09/512,895, attorney docket number 25791.12.02, filed on 2/24/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/121,841, attorney docket number

15 25791.12, filed on 2/26/1999; (13) U.S. provisional patent application serial number _____, attorney docket number 25791.38, filed on 6/19/2000; (14) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/162,671, attorney docket number 25791.27, filed on 11/1/1999; (15) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/159,039, attorney docket

20 number 25791.36, filed on 10/12/1999; (16) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/159,033, attorney docket number 25791.37, filed on 10/12/1999; (17) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/165,228, attorney docket number 25791.39, filed on 11/12/1999; and (18) U.S. provisional patent application number _____, attorney

25 docket number 25791.45, filed on _____, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Background of the Invention

This invention relates generally to wellbore casings, and in particular to wellbore casings that are formed using expandable tubing.

30 Conventionally, when a wellbore is created, a number of casings are installed in the borehole to prevent collapse of the borehole wall and to

prevent undesired outflow of drilling fluid into the formation or inflow of fluid from the formation into the borehole. The borehole is drilled in intervals whereby a casing which is to be installed in a lower borehole interval is lowered through a previously installed casing of an upper 5 borehole interval. As a consequence of this procedure the casing of the lower interval is of smaller diameter than the casing of the upper interval. Thus, the casings are in a nested arrangement with casing diameters decreasing in downward direction. Cement annuli are provided between the outer surfaces of the casings and the borehole wall to seal the casings 10 from the borehole wall. As a consequence of this nested arrangement a relatively large borehole diameter is required at the upper part of the wellbore. Such a large borehole diameter involves increased costs due to heavy casing handling equipment, large drill bits and increased volumes of drilling fluid and drill cuttings. Moreover, increased drilling rig time is 15 involved due to required cement pumping, cement hardening, required equipment changes due to large variations in hole diameters drilled in the course of the well, and the large volume of cuttings drilled and removed.

The present invention is directed to overcoming one or more of the limitations of the existing procedures for forming wellbores and wellheads.

20

Summary of the Invention

25

According to one aspect of the present invention, a method of forming a casing in a wellbore having a cased section and an open hole section is provided that includes positioning a tubular liner within the wellbore, overlapping the tubular liner and the cased section, centering the tubular liner within the wellbore, and radially expanding the tubular liner into contact with the cased section.

30

According to another aspect of the present invention, a radially expandable tubular member for repairing an opening in a wellbore casing is provided that includes a tubular member, and one or more standoffs coupled to the exterior surface of the tubular member.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus for repairing an opening in a wellbore casing is provided that includes a tubular support member including a first passage, an expansion cone coupled to the tubular support member including a second passage 5 fluidically coupled to the first passage, an expansion cone launcher coupled to the expansion cone including a shoe having an exhaust passage, and an expandable tubular member coupled to the expansion cone launcher including one or more standoffs.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus 10 is provided that includes a wellbore including a preexisting casing and an open hole section, and a radially expanded tubular member coupled to the preexisting casing including one or more standoffs.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a wellbore including a 15 wellbore casing and an open hole section that traverses a porous subterranean layer.

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view illustrating the introduction of an apparatus for casing the open hole section of the wellbore of FIG. 1.

20 FIG. 3 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view illustrating the injection of a fluidic material into the apparatus of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view illustrating the placement of a plug into the exhaust passage of the shoe of the apparatus of FIG. 3.

25 FIG. 5 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view illustrating the pressurization of the interior portion of the apparatus below the expansion cone of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view illustrating the completion of the radial expansion of the tubular member of the apparatus 30 of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view illustrating the removal of the shoe from the apparatus of FIG. 6.

Detailed Description of the Illustrative Embodiments

An apparatus and method for casing an open hole section of a wellbore within a subterranean formation is provided. The apparatus and method provides a system for casing an open hole section of a wellbore within a subterranean formation in which a tubular member having a plurality of radially oriented standoffs is radially expanded into contact with the preexisting wellbore casing and the open hole section. The standoffs provided on the exterior surface of the tubular member preferably position the tubular member away from the interior walls of the open hole section during the radial expansion process. In this manner, the tubular member does not adhere to underpressurized sections of the open hole section of the wellbore. In this manner, the process of radial expansion is more reliable.

Referring initially to Fig. 1, a wellbore 100 positioned within a subterranean formation 105 includes a preexisting casing 110 and an open hole section 115 that traverses a porous region 120. When the operating pressure within the wellbore P_{BORE} is greater than the operating pressure within the porous region P_{PORE} , fluidic materials will flow from the wellbore 100 into the porous region 120. As a result of the flow of fluidic materials from the wellbore 100 into the porous region 120, downhole equipment will tend to adhere to, or at least be drawn toward, the interior surface of the wellbore 100 in the vicinity of the porous region 120. This can have serious and adverse consequences when radially expanding a tubular member in such an operating environment.

Referring to Fig. 2, an apparatus 200 for forming a wellbore casing in the open hole section of the wellbore 100 may then be positioned within the wellbore in an overlapping relationship with the lower portion of the preexisting wellbore casing 110.

The apparatus 200 includes a tubular support member 205 having a longitudinal passage 210 and a transverse passage 215 that is coupled to an expansion cone 220 having a longitudinal passage 225 that is fluidically coupled to the longitudinal passage 210. The expansion cone 220 is at least partially received within an expansion cone launcher 230 that includes a thin-walled annular member 235 and a shoe 240 having an exhaust passage 245. An expandable tubular member 250 extends from the expansion cone launcher 230 that includes a sealing member 255 and a plurality of standoffs 260a-260h affixed to the exterior surface of the expandable tubular member. In a preferred embodiment, the standoffs 260 are fabricated from a resilient material. A sealing cup 265 is attached to the exterior surface of the tubular support member 205 for preventing foreign materials from entering the interior of the expandable tubular member 250.

In a preferred embodiment, the apparatus 200 is provided as disclosed in one or more of the following: (1) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/440,338, attorney docket number 25791.9.02, filed on 11/15/1999, which claimed benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/108,558, attorney docket number 25791.9, filed on 11/16/1998, (2) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/454,139, attorney docket number 25791.3.02, filed on 12/3/1999, which claimed benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/111,293, filed on 12/7/1998, (3) U.S. patent application serial number 09/502,350, attorney docket number 25791.8.02, filed on 2/10/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/119,611, attorney docket number 25791.8, filed on 2/11/1999, (4) U.S. patent application serial number 09/510,913, attorney docket number 25791.7.02, filed on 2/23/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/121,702, attorney docket number 25791.7, filed on 2/25/1999, (5) U.S. patent application serial number 09/511,941, attorney

docket number 25791.16.02, filed on 2/24/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application number 60/121,907, attorney docket number 25791.16, filed on 2/26/1999, (6) U.S. patent application serial number 09/523,460, attorney docket number

5 25791.11.02, filed on 3/10/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/124,042, attorney docket number 25791.11, filed on 3/11/1999, (7) U.S. patent application serial number 09/559,122, attorney docket number

10 25791.23.02, filed on 4/26/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/131,106, attorney docket number 25791.23, filed on 4/26/1999, (8) U.S. patent application serial number _____, attorney docket number

15 25791.17.02, filed on _____, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/137,998, attorney docket number 25791.17, filed on 6/7/1999, (9) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/143,039, attorney docket number

20 25791.26, filed on 7/9/1999, (10) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/146,203, attorney docket number 25791.25, filed on 7/29/1999, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference; (11) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/183,546, attorney docket number

25 25791.10, filed on 2/18/2000; (12) U.S. patent application serial number 09/512,895, attorney docket number 25791.12.02, filed on 2/24/2000, which claimed the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/121,841, attorney docket number

30 25791.12, filed on 2/26/1999; (13) U.S. provisional patent application serial number _____, attorney docket number 25791.38, filed on 6/19/2000; (14) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/162,671, attorney docket number 25791.27, filed on 11/1/1999; (15) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/159,039, attorney docket number 25791.36, filed on 10/12/1999; (16) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/159,033, attorney docket number 25791.37,

filed on 10/12/1999; and (17) U.S. provisional patent application serial number 60/165,228, attorney docket number 25791.39, filed on 11/12/1999, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

As illustrated in Fig. 2, during placement of the apparatus 200 within the wellbore 100, fluidic materials displaced by the apparatus 200 are conveyed through the longitudinal passages 210 and 225 to the transverse passage 215. In this manner, surge pressures during the placement of the apparatus 200 within the wellbore 100 are minimized. Furthermore, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the apparatus 200 is preferably initially positioned with upper portion of the tubular member 250 in opposing relation to the lower portion of the preexisting wellbore casing 110. In this manner, the upper portion of the tubular member 250 may be radially expanded into contact with the lower portion of the preexisting wellbore casing 110. In a preferred embodiment, during the placement of the apparatus 200 within the wellbore 100, the standoffs 260a-260h prevent the apparatus 200 from adhering to, or being drawn toward, the interior surface of the wellbore 100 in the vicinity of the porous region 120. In this manner, the apparatus 200 is approximately centered within the wellbore 100.

As illustrated in Fig. 3, the transverse passage 215 may then be closed and fluidic materials injected into the apparatus 200 through the longitudinal passage 210. In this manner, any blockages within any of the passages 210, 225, and 245 may be detected by monitoring the operating pressure whereby an increase in operating pressure above nominal, or predetermined, conditions may indicate a blockage of one of the passages.

As illustrated in Fig. 4, a plug 270 or other conventional stop member may then be introduced into the fluidic materials injected into the apparatus 200 through the passage 210, and the plug 270 may be positioned within the exhaust passage 245. In this manner, the exhaust passage 245 may be sealed off. Thus, continued injection of fluidic

materials into the apparatus 200 through the passage 210 may thereby pressurize a region 275 below the expansion cone 220.

As illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, continued pressurization of the region 275 causes the expansion cone 220 to radially expand the
5 expandable tubular member 250 off of the expansion cone. In this manner, the upper portion of the radially expanded tubular member 250 is coupled to the lower portion of the preexisting wellbore casing 110. In a preferred embodiment, during the radial expansion process, the tubular support member 205 is raised out of the wellbore 100.

10 In a preferred embodiment, throughout the radial expansion process, the standoffs 260a-260h prevent the exterior surface of the apparatus 200 from adhering to, or being drawn toward, the interior surface of the wellbore 100 in the vicinity of the porous region 120. In this manner, the apparatus 200 is preferably substantially centered within the
15 wellbore 100. Furthermore, in this manner, the longitudinal center axis of the expansion cone 220 is preferably maintained in a position that is substantially coincident with the longitudinal center axis of the tubular member 250. In addition, in this manner, the stresses applied to the interior surface of the tubular member 250 by the axial displacement of
20 the expansion cone 220 are substantially even. Finally, in this manner, overstressing of the tubular member 250 is prevented thereby eliminating catastrophic failure of the tubular member 250.

As illustrated in Fig. 7, the shoe 240 may then be removed using a conventional milling device.

25 In a preferred embodiment, upon radially expanding the expandable tubular member 250, the standoffs 260a-260h seal and isolate intervals within the open hole section 115. In several alternative embodiments, the standoffs 260 may be provided, for example, by annular members spaced along the length of the expandable tubular member 250
30 and/or a continuous member that is wrapped around the expandable tubular member 250 in helical fashion.

It is understood that variations may be made in the foregoing without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, the apparatus 200 may be used to form and/or repair, for example, a wellbore casing, a pipeline, or a structural support.

- 5 Although illustrative embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, a wide range of modification, changes and substitution is contemplated in the foregoing disclosure. In some instances, some features of the present invention may be employed without a corresponding use of the other features. Accordingly, it is
10 appropriate that the appended claims be construed broadly and in a manner consistent with the scope of the invention.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. 1. A method of forming a casing in a wellbore having a cased section and an open hole section, comprising:
 3. positioning a tubular liner within the wellbore;
 4. overlapping the tubular liner and the cased section;
 5. centering the tubular liner within the wellbore; and
 6. radially expanding the tubular liner into contact with the cased section.
8. 2. The method of claim 1, wherein centering comprises:
 9. preventing the tubular liner from adhering to the open hole section of the wellbore.
1. 3. A radially expandable tubular member for repairing an opening in a wellbore casing, comprising:
 3. a tubular member; and
 4. one or more standoffs coupled to the exterior surface of the tubular member.
1. 4. An apparatus for repairing an opening in a wellbore casing, comprising:
 3. a tubular support member comprising a first passage;
 4. an expansion cone coupled to the tubular support member
 5. comprising a second passage fluidically coupled to the first passage;
 7. an expansion cone launcher coupled to the expansion cone
 8. comprising a shoe having an exhaust passage; and
 9. an expandable tubular member coupled to the expansion cone
 10. launcher comprising one or more standoffs.

- 1 5. An apparatus, comprising:
 - 2 a wellbore comprising a preexisting casing and an open hole section;
 - 3 and
 - 4 a radially expanded tubular member coupled to the preexisting
 - 5 casing comprising one or more standoffs.
- 1 6. A system for forming a casing in a wellbore having a cased section
2 and an open hole section, comprising:
 - 3 means for positioning a tubular liner within the wellbore;
 - 4 means for overlapping the tubular liner and the cased section;
 - 5 means for centering the tubular liner within the wellbore; and
 - 6 means for radially expanding the tubular liner into contact with the
 - 7 cased section.
- 1 7. The system of claim 6, wherein the means for centering comprises:
 - 2 means for preventing the tubular liner from adhering to the open
 - 3 hole section of the wellbore.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 16 January 2002 (16.01.02);
original claims 1-7 cancelled; claims 8-19 added (7 pages)]

1 5. [DELETED]

1 6. [DELETED]

1 7. [DELETED]

1 8. In a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation and includes a cased
2 section having a wellbore casing and an uncased section that traverses a porous
3 subterranean zone, wherein the operating pressure of the wellbore is greater than
4 the operating pressure of the porous subterranean zone, a method of coupling a
5 tubular liner to the wellbore casing of the cased section of the wellbore,
6 comprising:

7 positioning a solid tubular liner and an expansion cone within the wellbore

8 with the solid tubular liner overlapping the wellbore casing;

9 during the positioning of the solid tubular liner within the wellbore,

10 preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not

11 overlap with the wellbore casing from contacting the porous

12 subterranean zone of the uncased section of the wellbore;

13 radially expanding the solid tubular liner by injecting a fluidic material

14 into the tubular liner to pressurize the interior of the solid tubular

15 liner and displace the expansion cone relative to the solid tubular

16 liner; and

17 preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with

18 the wellbore casing from contacting the porous subterranean zone

19 of the uncased section of the wellbore during the radial expansion of

20 the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with the
21 wellbore casing.

1 9. The method of claim 8, further comprising:

2 during the positioning of the solid tubular liner within the wellbore,

3 preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not

4 overlap with the wellbore casing from adhering to the porous

5 subterranean zone of the uncased section of the wellbore; and

6 preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with
7 the wellbore casing from adhering to the porous subterranean zone
8 of the uncased section of the wellbore during the radial expansion of
9 the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with the
10 wellbore casing.

1 10. In a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation, the wellbore
2 including a cased section having a wellbore casing and an uncased section, a
3 method of coupling a tubular liner to the wellbore casing of the cased section of
4 the wellbore, comprising:

5 positioning a solid tubular liner and an expansion cone within the wellbore
6 with the solid tubular liner overlapping the wellbore casing;
7 during the positioning of the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not
8 overlap with the wellbore casing within the wellbore, maintaining
9 the longitudinal center line of the expansion cone in a position that
10 is substantially coincident with the longitudinal center line of the
11 portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with the
12 wellbore casing;
13 radially expanding the solid tubular liner by injecting a fluidic material
14 into the tubular liner to pressurize the interior of the solid tubular
15 liner and displace the expansion cone relative to the solid tubular
16 liner; and
17 maintaining the longitudinal center line of the expansion cone in a position
18 that is substantially coincident with the longitudinal center line of
19 the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with the
20 wellbore casing during the radial expansion of the portion of the
21 solid tubular liner that does not overlap with the wellbore casing.

1 11. In a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation, the wellbore
2 including a cased section having a wellbore casing and an uncased section, a
3 method of coupling a tubular liner to the wellbore casing of the cased section of
4 the wellbore, comprising:

5 positioning a solid tubular liner and an expansion cone within the wellbore;
6 overlapping a portion of the solid tubular liner with the wellbore casing;

7 radially expanding the solid tubular liner by injecting a fluidic material
8 into the tubular liner to pressurize the interior of the solid tubular
9 liner and displace the expansion cone relative to the solid tubular
10 liner; and
11 during the radial expansion of the portion of the solid tubular liner that
12 does not overlap with the wellbore casing, applying substantially
13 equal stresses to the interior surface of the portion of the solid
14 tubular liner that does not overlap with the wellbore casing using
15 the expansion cone.

1 12. In a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation and includes a cased
2 section having a wellbore casing and an uncased section that traverses a porous
3 subterranean zone, wherein the operating pressure of the wellbore is greater than
4 the operating pressure of the porous subterranean zone, a system for coupling a
5 tubular liner to the wellbore casing of the cased section of the wellbore,
6 comprising:
7 means for positioning a solid tubular liner and an expansion cone within
8 the wellbore with the solid tubular liner overlapping the wellbore
9 casing;
10 means for during the positioning of the solid tubular liner within the
11 wellbore, preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does
12 not overlap with the wellbore casing from contacting the porous
13 subterranean zone of the uncased section of the wellbore;
14 means for radially expanding the solid tubular liner by injecting a fluidic
15 material into the tubular liner to pressurize the interior of the solid
16 tubular liner and displace the expansion cone relative to the solid
17 tubular liner; and
18 means for preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not
19 overlap with the wellbore casing from contacting the porous
20 subterranean zone of the uncased section of the wellbore during the
21 radial expansion of the portion of the solid tubular liner that does
22 not overlap with the wellbore casing.

1 13. The system of claim 12, further comprising:
2 means for during the positioning of the solid tubular liner within the
3 wellbore, preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does
4 not overlap with the wellbore casing from adhering to the porous
5 subterranean zone of the uncased section of the wellbore; and
6 means for preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not
7 overlap with the wellbore casing from adhering to the porous
8 subterranean zone of the uncased section of the wellbore during the
9 radial expansion of the portion of the solid tubular liner that does
10 not overlap with the wellbore casing.

1 14. In a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation, the wellbore
2 including a cased section having a wellbore casing and an uncased section, a
3 system for coupling a tubular liner to the wellbore casing of the cased section of
4 the wellbore, comprising:
5 means for positioning a solid tubular liner and an expansion cone within
6 the wellbore with the solid tubular liner overlapping the wellbore
7 casing;
8 means for during the positioning of the portion of the solid tubular liner
9 that does not overlap with the wellbore casing within the wellbore,
10 maintaining the longitudinal center line of the expansion cone in a
11 position that is substantially coincident with the longitudinal center
12 line of the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap
13 with the wellbore casing;
14 means for radially expanding the solid tubular liner by injecting a fluidic
15 material into the tubular liner to pressurize the interior of the solid
16 tubular liner and displace the expansion cone relative to the solid
17 tubular liner; and
18 means for maintaining the longitudinal center line of the expansion cone in
19 a position that is substantially coincident with the longitudinal
20 center line of the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not
21 overlap with the wellbore casing during the radial expansion of the
22 portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with the
23 wellbore casing.

1 15. In a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation, the wellbore
2 including a cased section having a wellbore casing and an uncased section, a
3 system for coupling a tubular liner to the wellbore casing of the cased section of
4 the wellbore, comprising:

5 positioning a solid tubular liner and an expansion cone within the wellbore;
6 overlapping a portion of the solid tubular liner with the wellbore casing;
7 radially expanding the solid tubular liner by injecting a fluidic material
8 into the tubular liner to pressurize the interior of the solid tubular
9 liner and displace the expansion cone relative to the solid tubular
10 liner; and
11 during the radial expansion of the portion of the solid tubular liner that
12 does not overlap with the wellbore casing, applying substantially
13 equal stresses to the interior surface of the portion of the solid
14 tubular liner that does not overlap with the wellbore casing using
15 the expansion cone.

1 16. An apparatus for coupling a tubular liner to a wellbore casing within a
2 wellbore that traverses a porous subterranean formation, comprising:
3 a tubular support member defining a first internal passage;
4 an expansion cone coupled to the tubular support member defining a
5 second internal passage fluidically coupled to the first internal
6 passage;
7 a tubular expansion cone launcher movably coupled to and mating with the
8 expansion cone;
9 a solid tubular liner coupled to an end of the tubular expansion cone
10 launcher; and
11 a shoe coupled to another end of the tubular expansion cone launcher
12 including a valveable passage;
13 means for during a positioning of the solid tubular liner within the
14 wellbore, preventing a portion of the solid tubular liner that does
15 not overlap with the wellbore casing from contacting the porous
16 subterranean zone of the wellbore; and

17 means for preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not
18 overlap with the wellbore casing from contacting the porous
19 subterranean zone of the wellbore during a radial expansion of the
20 portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with the
21 wellbore casing.

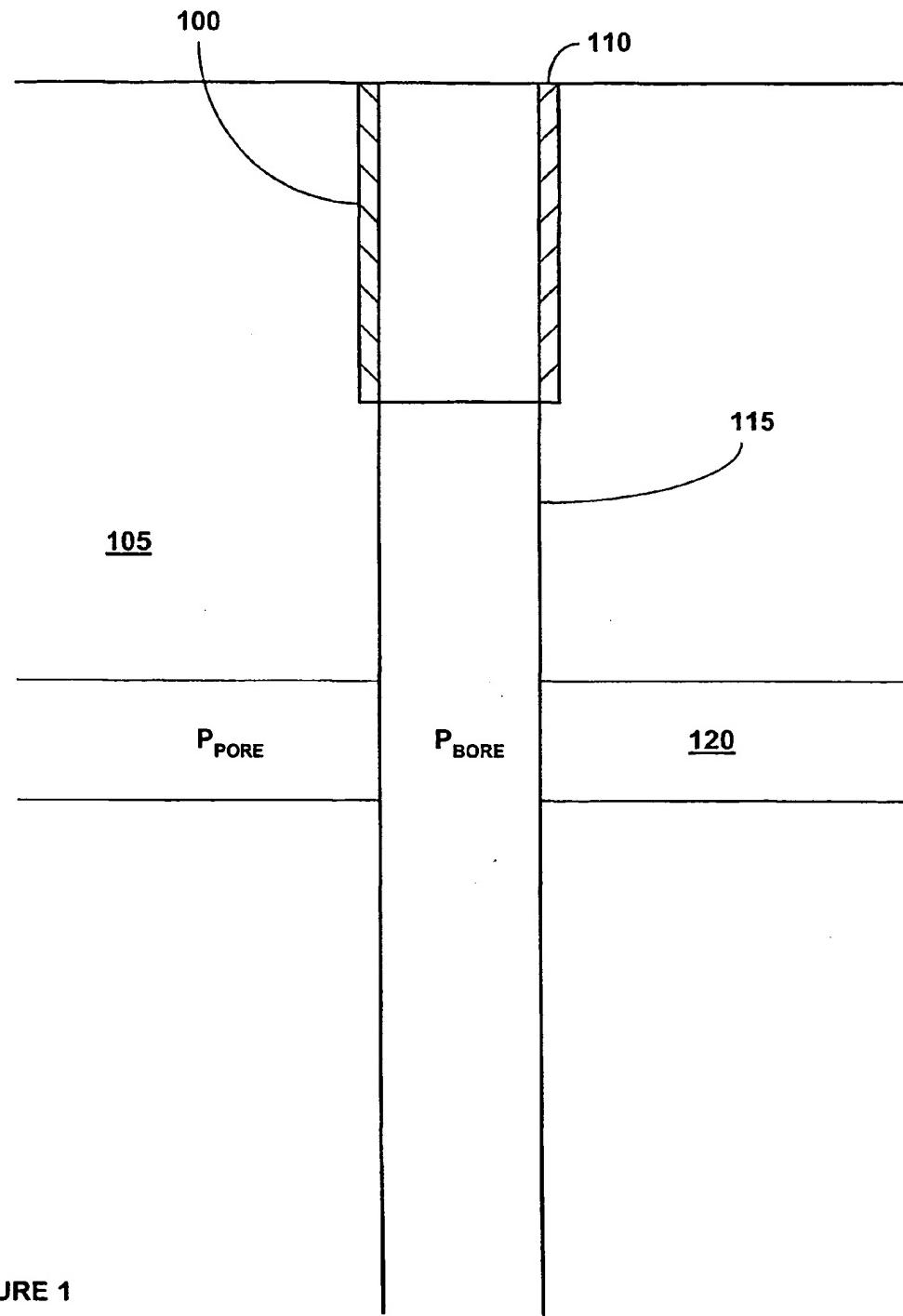
1 17. The apparatus of claim 16, further comprising:
2 means for during the positioning of the solid tubular liner within the
3 wellbore, preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does
4 not overlap with the wellbore casing from adhering to the porous
5 subterranean zone of the wellbore; and
6 means for preventing the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not
7 overlap with the wellbore casing from adhering to the porous
8 subterranean zone of the wellbore during the radial expansion of
9 the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with the
10 wellbore casing.

1 18. An apparatus for coupling a tubular liner to a wellbore casing within a
2 wellbore, comprising:
3 a tubular support member defining a first internal passage;
4 an expansion cone coupled to the tubular support member defining a
5 second internal passage fluidically coupled to the first internal
6 passage;
7 a tubular expansion cone launcher movably coupled to and mating with the
8 expansion cone;
9 a tubular liner coupled to an end of the tubular expansion cone launcher;
10 and
11 a shoe coupled to another end of the tubular expansion cone launcher
12 including a valveable passage; and
13 means for during a positioning of a portion of the solid tubular liner that
14 does not overlap with the wellbore casing within the wellbore,
15 maintaining a longitudinal center line of the expansion cone in a
16 position that is substantially coincident with a longitudinal center

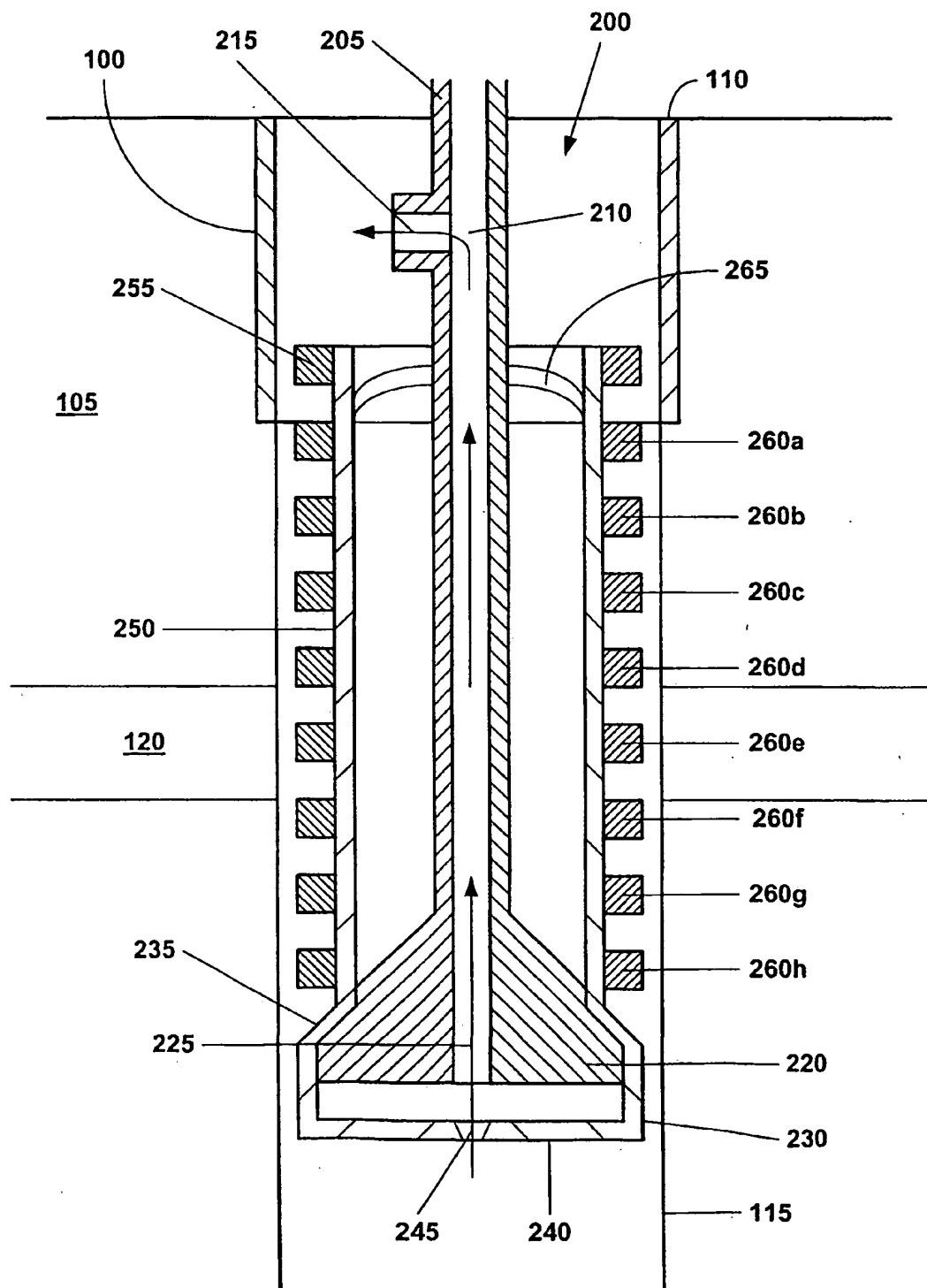
17 line of the portion of the solid tubular liner that does not overlap
18 with the wellbore casing;
19 means for maintaining the longitudinal center line of the expansion cone in
20 a position that is substantially coincident with the longitudinal
21 center line of the solid tubular liner during a longitudinal
22 displacement of the expansion cone relate to the tubular liner.

1 19. An apparatus for coupling a tubular liner to a wellbore casing within a
2 wellbore, comprising:
3 a tubular support member defining a first internal passage;
4 an expansion cone coupled to the tubular support member defining a
5 second internal passage fluidically coupled to the first internal
6 passage;
7 a tubular expansion cone launcher movably coupled to and mating with the
8 expansion cone;
9 a tubular liner coupled to an end of the tubular expansion cone launcher;
10 and
11 a shoe coupled to another end of the tubular expansion cone launcher
12 including a valveable passage; and
13 means for during a radial expansion of a portion of the solid tubular liner
14 that does not overlap with the wellbore casing, applying
15 substantially equal stresses to the interior surface of the portion of
16 the solid tubular liner that does not overlap with the wellbore
17 casing using the expansion cone.

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**FIGURE 1**

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**FIGURE 2**

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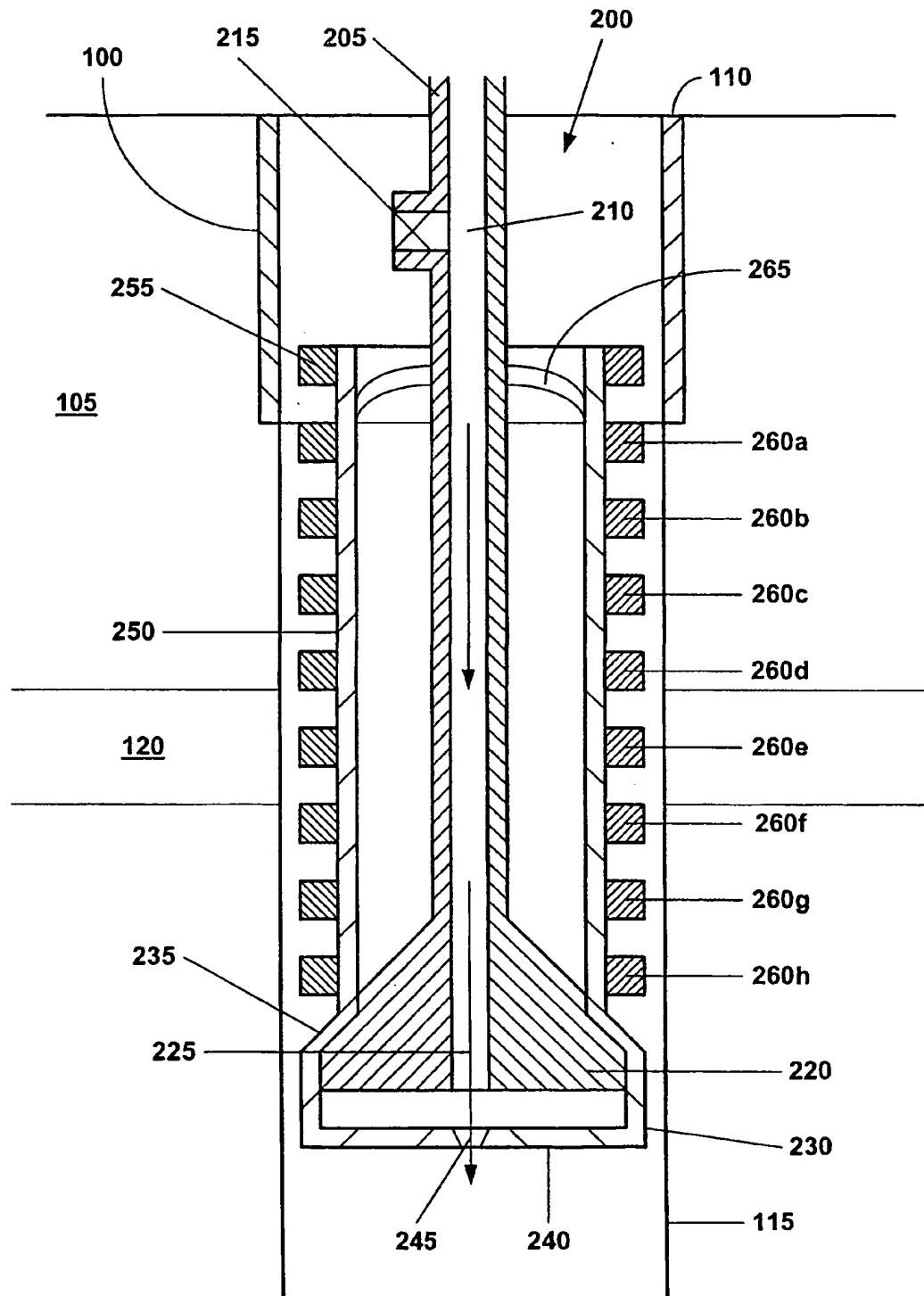


FIGURE 3

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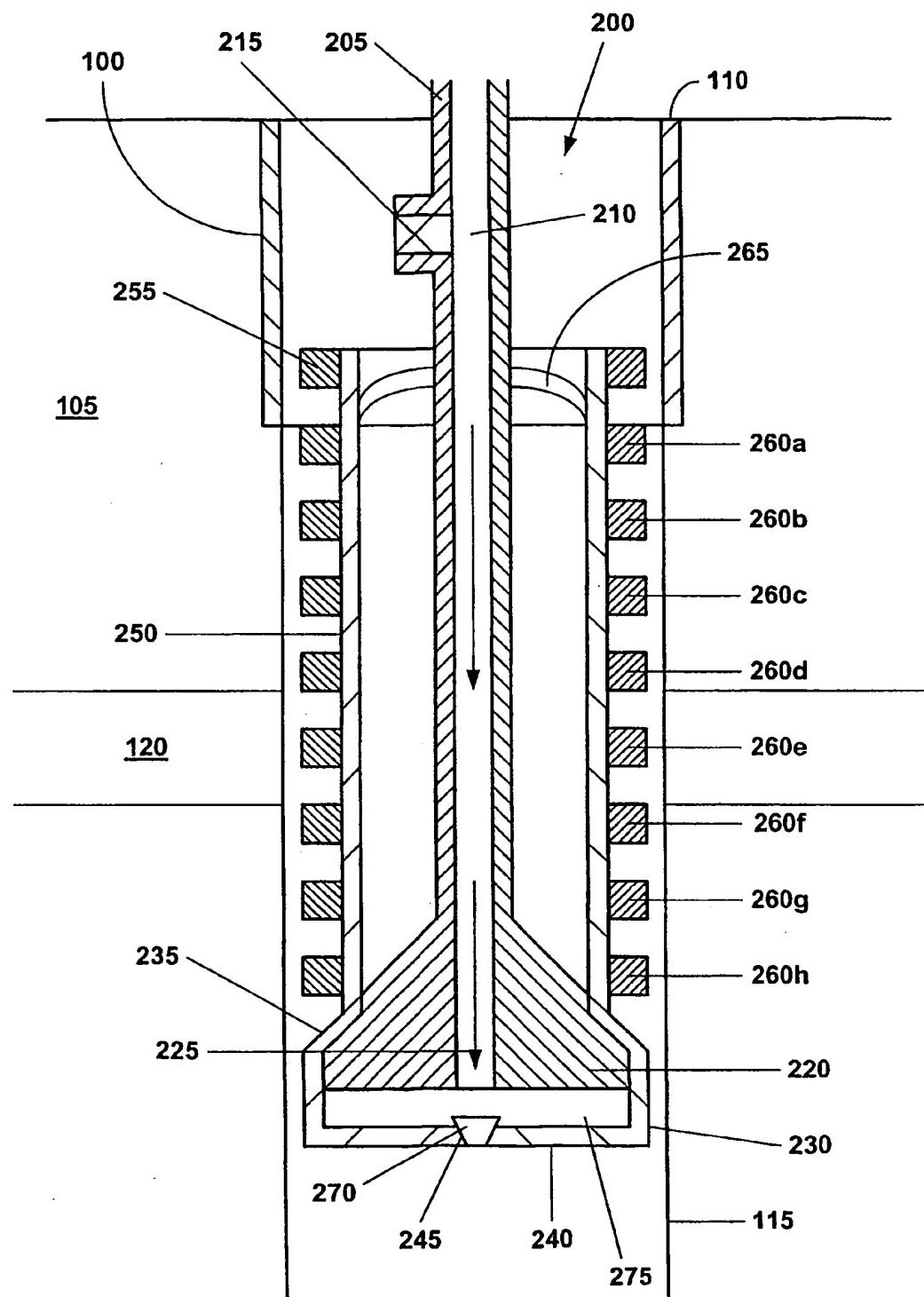


FIGURE 4

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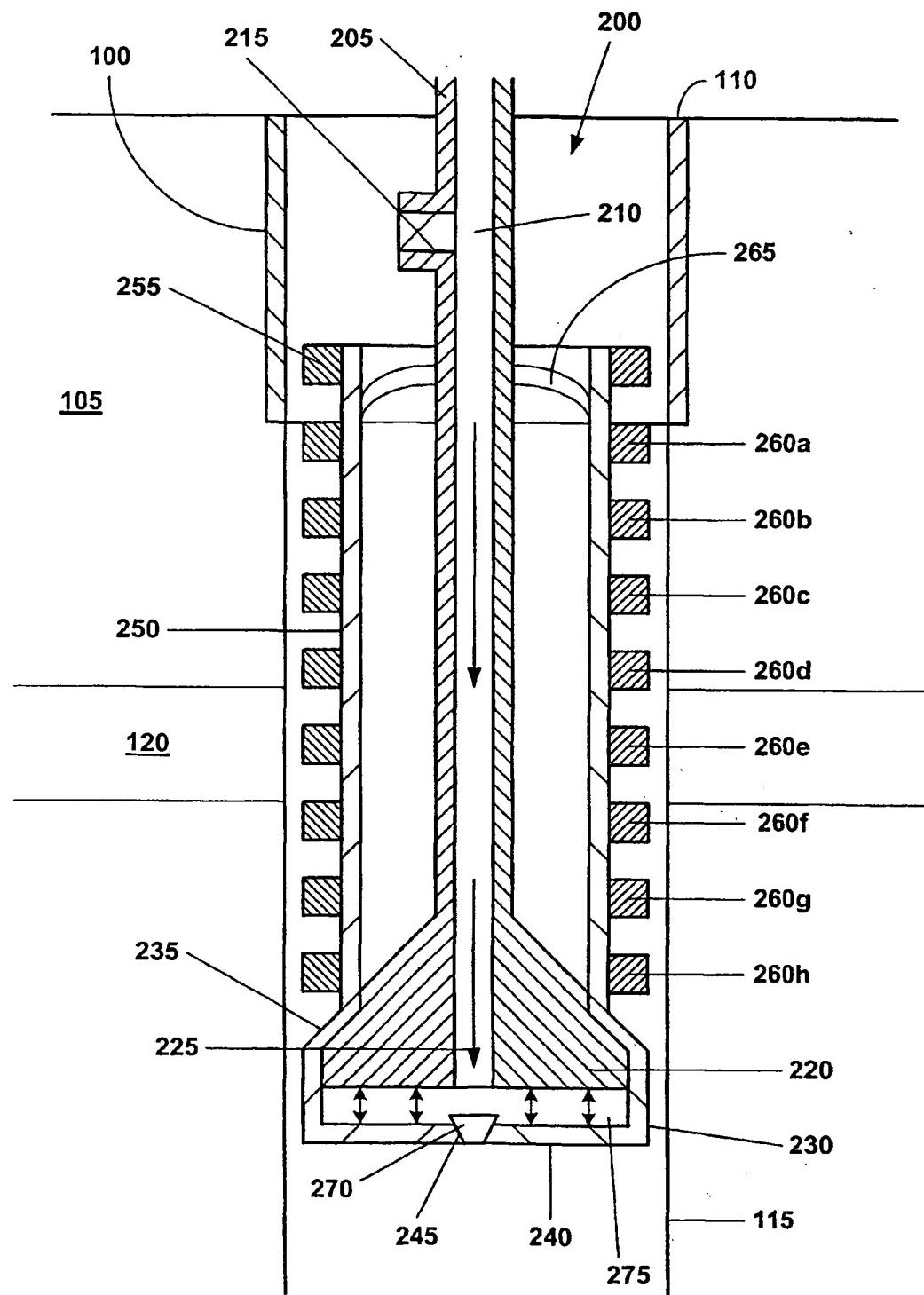


FIGURE 5

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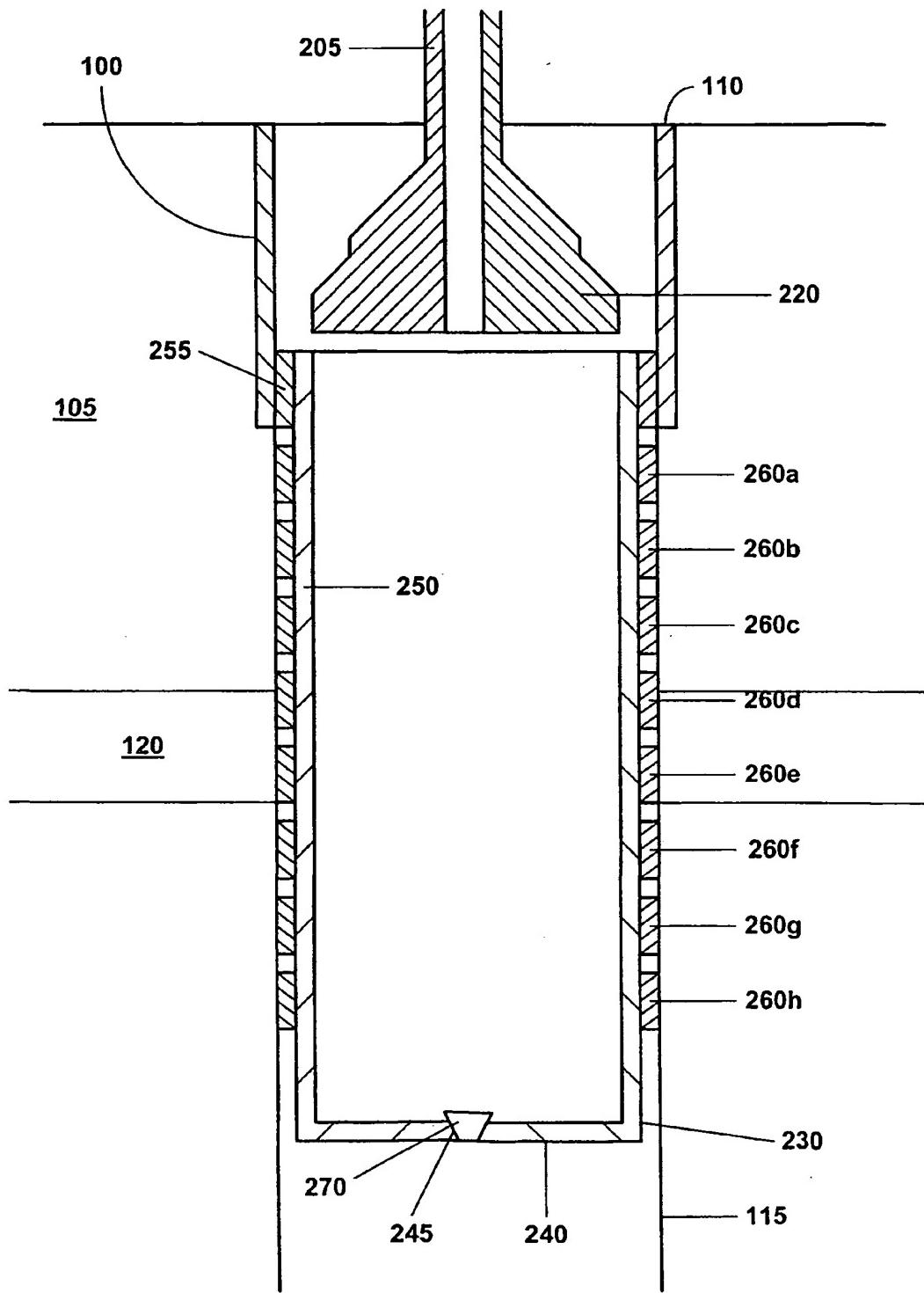
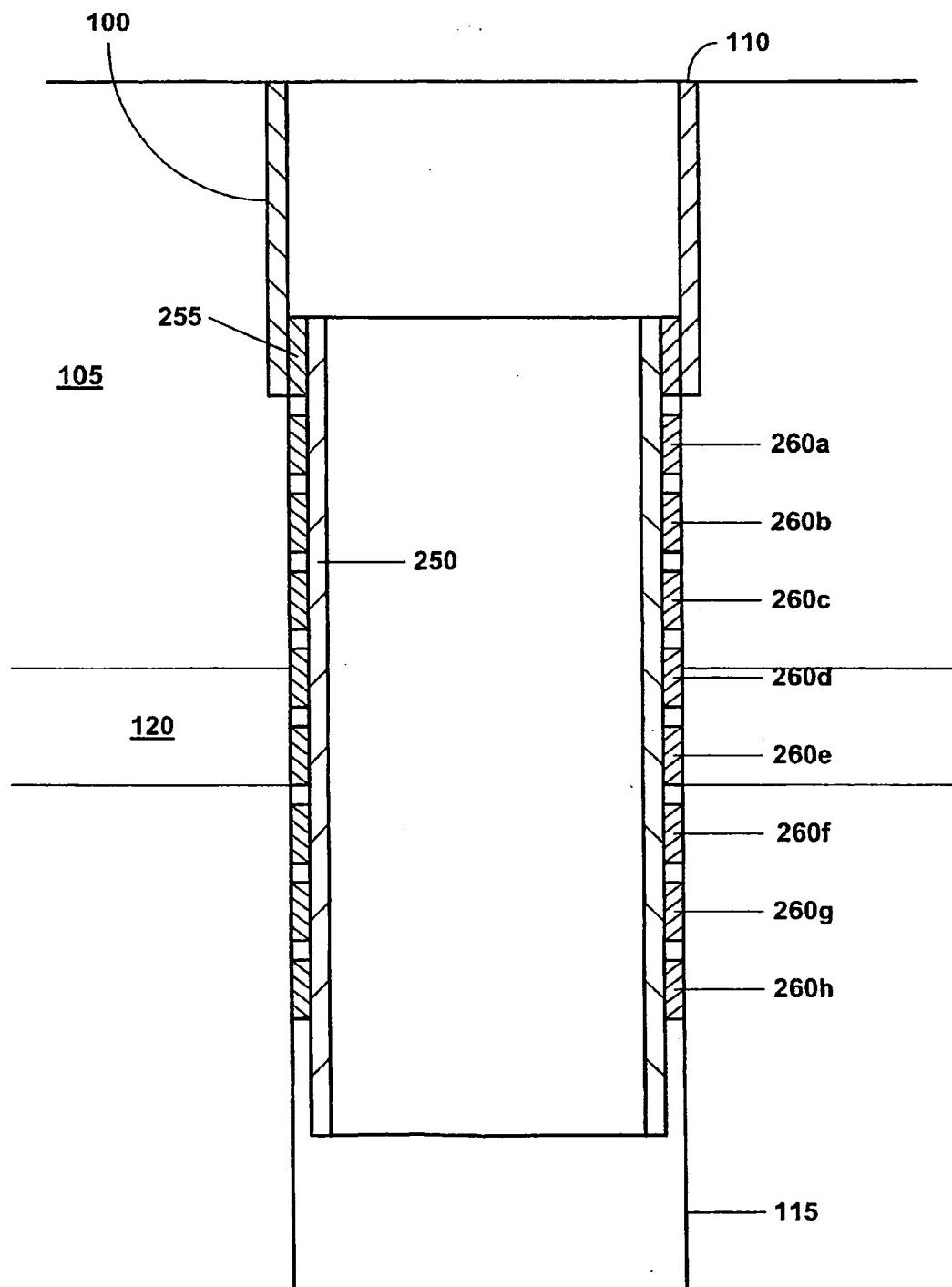


FIGURE 6

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**FIGURE 7**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US01/23815

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : E 21 B 23/00, 23/08, 29/00
 US CL : 166/ 207, 277, 383

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 U.S. : 166/ 207, 277, 381, 383

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6,085,838 A (Vercaemer et al.) 11 July 2000 (11.07.2000), Figures 2, 5-7, column 4, line 59-61, column 7, lines 6-55.	1-7
X	US 3,353,599 A (Swift) 21 November 1967 (21.11.1967), Figures 3-5, column 3, line 63 - column 4, line 5, column 4, lines 21-45, column 5, lines 11-31.	1, 2
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Y		3, 5-7
Y	US 5,494,106 A (Gueguen et al.) 27 February 1996 (27.02.1996), Figure 5, 6, 6A, column 2, lines 53-54, column 4, lines 40-54.	3, 5-7
A	US 2,812,025 A (Teague et al.) 05 November 1957 (05.11.1957), whole document.	
A	US 2,796,134 A (Binkley) 18 June 1957 (18.06.1957), whole document	
A	US 6,012,522 A (Donnelly et al.) 11 January 2000 (11.01.2000), whole document	

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 October 2001 (12.10.2001)

Date of mailing of the international search report

16 NOV 2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

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 Box PCT
 Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703)305-3230

Authorized officer

David J. Bagnell Diane Smith f

Telephone No. (703) 306-4180

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US01/23815

Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3:

DERWENT, JPO, EPO

wellbore, well-bore, expand, expandable, tubular, screen, ridge, ring, seal, standoff, clasp, piston

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